United Nations A/62/590–S/2007/745

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 December 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 22
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 17 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 5 October 2007 (A/62/472-S/2007/595), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 October to 29 November 2007, as follows:

On 1 October 2007, one (1) Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 2 October 2007, one (1) CN-235 and one (1) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus once.

On 3 October 2007, two (2) F-16, one (1) Cougar one (1) CN-235 and two (2) C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 4 October 2007, two (2) G-5, four (4) Cougar and one (1) Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated the international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 8 October 2007, two (2) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 9 October 2007, two (2) F-16 and one (1) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus once.

On 10 October 2007, two (2) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

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On 14 October 2007, two (2) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 23 October 2007, two (2) C-160 and one (1) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 24 October 2007, two (2) B-200 and four (4) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 25 October 2007, four (4) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 6 November 2007, two (2) F-16, five (5) Cougar, one (1) CN-235 and two (2) Black Hawk Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 14 November 2007, three (3) C-130, two (2) GLF-5, two (2) B-200, fifteen (15) NF-5 and two (2) A-109 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations thirteen times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus thirteen times.

On 15 November 2007, two (2) A-109, sixteen (16) NF-5, four (4) CN-235, two (2) Cougar, one (1) Bell, two (2) F-16 and one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twelve times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 16 November 2007, four (4) F-16, two (2) C-160, one (1) A-109, two (2) CN-235, two (2) Cougar, three (3) C-130 and ten (10) NF-5 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations thirteen times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eleven times.

On 17 November 2007, two (2) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 18 November 2007, two (2) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 24 November 2007, two (2) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 26 November 2007, two (2) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 28 November 2007, three (3) Cougar, two (2) B-200, two (2) C-160, four (4) F-16 and two (2) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations nine times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 29 November 2007, one (1) Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the aforementioned violations and call for their immediate cessation. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations gravely jeopardizes the safety of international civil aviation and the stability of the region.

Moreover, Turkey's systematic attempts to undermine the sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Cyprus, by promoting an illegal secessionist entity, arrogating to itself, inter alia, the right to control part of our airspace, further complicates the efforts to build trust and confidence between the two sides and resume negotiations. Such actions are yet further evidence of Turkey's sole objective, namely to consolidate the existing division of the island and sustain its military presence in Cyprus in perpetuity.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the present letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 22, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

United Nations A/62/591–S/2007/746

General Assembly
Security Council

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18 December 2007

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda items 106, 107 and 108

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 14 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present my compliments to you and to transmit herewith the outcome document of the subregional workshop on the preparation of responses to the Security Council Committees dealing with counter-terrorism, held in Gaborone on 29 and 30 November 2007 (see annex). The workshop, which was hosted by the Government of Botswana, was organized by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Southern African Community (SADC), in cooperation with the expert groups of the Committees.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were to be circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 106, 107 and 108, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Samuel **Outlule**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

07-65103 (E) 211207

Annex to the letter dated 14 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Subregional workshop on the preparation of responses to the Security Council Committees dealing with counter-terrorism, Gaborone, Botswana, 29 and 30 November 2007

Outcome document

We, the delegations of Angola, Botswana, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

Gathered together to share and discuss our efforts, and share our experiences and challenges in dealing with terrorism at the Sub-Regional Workshop held in Gaborone, Botswana, on 29 and 30 November 2007, on the preparation of responses to the Security Council Committees dealing with counter-terrorism ("the Committees");

And in the presence of the United Nations, represented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED),the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities (the Monitoring Team) and the Expert Group of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) concerning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and non-State actors (the 1540 Expert Group), as well as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the following observers: the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Institute for Security Studies, INTERPOL, and the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group;

Noting with appreciation the hospitality of the Government of Botswana for having hosted this Workshop and the efforts of UNODC, in particular, its Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) and the UNODC Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa) and SADC, for the collective action undertaken in the organization of this Workshop;

Expressing our appreciation of the efforts undertaken by CTED, the Monitoring Team and the 1540 Expert Group in implementing a common strategy to assist us to submit our responses to each of the Committees as a step towards the effective implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

Reiterating the strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most

serious threats to international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

Recalling that at the 2005 World Summit Outcome world leaders rededicated themselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect their territorial integrity and political independence, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, to uphold the resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination or foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the fulfillment in good faith of the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter,

Reaffirming that our international cooperation and any measures we undertake to prevent and combat terrorism must comply with all our obligations under international law, and adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law;

Recalling the recommendation made by the participating countries at the UNODC/SADC Training Workshop on International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism and its Financing, held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 5 to 7 December 2006 that UNODC, in close cooperation with CTC/CTED and the other relevant Security Council Committees, provide assistance to requesting SADC Member States to prepare and submit their reports to the various Committees through a sub-regional conference for SADC Member States;

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its plan of action (A/RES/60/288);

1. As a step in the global fight against terrorism, agree to continue the dialogue between our respective States and the Committees, including through cooperation with CTED, the Monitoring Team and the 1540 Expert Group who support these Committees;

2. **Call** on the United Nations Security Council to reduce the reporting requirements for Member States, and to take into account the different capacities of United Nations Member States;

3. Reiterate our commitment to:

a) Submit any outstanding responses to each of the Committees as soon as possible, as a step towards the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism;

b) Become parties to the relevant universal instruments relating to terrorism, without delay, in accordance with the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;

c) Enact, where appropriate, the necessary domestic legislation for the full incorporation
provisions of the universal instruments relating to terrorism, and the relevant Security Co
and General Assembly resolutions;

4. Request UNODC to continue to provide interested States with the relevant technical assis
required to:

a) Prepare our responses in cooperation with the Committees and their expert groups;

b) Ratify/accede to and implement the relevant universal instruments relating to terrorism, a
strengthen international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terro
including through national capacity-building, in cooperation with its relevant partne
accordance with the resolution 61/40 of 4 December 2006 of the General Assembly;

5. Invite the Government of Botswana to bring this outcome document to the attention
Security Council and the General Assembly at its sixty-second session.

Adopted in Gaborone on 30 November

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 18 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations from 8 to 14 December 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-65187 (E) 211207 211207

Annex to the identical letters dated 18 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 8 to 14 December 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 9 December 2007, between 0530 hours and 0600 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the Shuf, Damur and South regions. It departed over al-Naqurah.

Between 1330 hours and 1710 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sidon in an easterly direction and circled over regions of the South. It departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1655 hours and 2310 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah in an easterly direction and circled over regions of the South. It departed over Rumaysh.

On 10 December 2007, between 1240 hours and 1515 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah in the direction of Beirut and circled over Beirut and its suburbs. It departed over the sea off al-Naqurah.

Between 1710 hours and 2100 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah in the direction of Beirut and circled over the Beirut, Damur and South regions. It departed over al-Naqurah.

Between 1719 hours and 2015 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh in a northerly direction as far as Nabatiyah and circled over regions of the South. It departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On 11 December 2007, between 1429 hours and 2200 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh and circled over the Shuf and South regions. It departed over al-Naqurah.

Between 1819 hours and 2200 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b and circled over the southern regions. It departed over al-Naqurah.

At 2135 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the southern regions. It departed on 12 December 2007 at 0445 hours over the sea off al-Naqurah.

On 12 December 2007, between 0645 hours and 1115 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre in a northerly direction and circled over the sea between Na`imah and Damur, and then over Beirut and its suburbs. It then headed south and departed over al-Naqurah.

Between 1050 hours and 1512 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre in a northerly direction as far as

Beirut and circled over Beirut and its suburbs, and then the South. It departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1445 hours and 1715 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre in a northerly direction and circled over the South. It departed over Yarun.

Between 1700 hours and 2055 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah in an easterly direction and circled over regions of the South. It departed over al-Naqurah.

Between 1705 hours and 2140 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah in a northerly direction and circled over regions of the South. It departed over Rumaysh.

At 2040 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the southern regions. It departed on 13 December 2007 at 0130 hours over the sea off Rumaysh.

At 2130 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the southern regions. It departed on 13 December 2007 at 0435 hours over al-Naqurah.

On 13 December 2007, between 0120 hours and 0435 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the southern regions. It departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1315 hours and 1330 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the towns of Mashgharah and `Aytanit at high altitude.

Sea violations

On 13 December 2007, at 1340 hours the Israeli enemy threw hand grenades in the sea at a diver it claimed to have spotted 250 metres north of the string of buoys off the coast.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 10 December 2007, at 0844 hours, inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Kafr Kila, an enemy Israeli bulldozer and Poclain excavator, escorted by military vehicles, proceeded to perform road maintenance to protect against rainfall runoff. They opened two breaches under the barbed wire strip in the area of the crossing between the towns of Kafr Kila and `Adaysah, and then pumped water from occupied Palestinian territory into Lebanese territory. An army patrol used a civilian bulldozer to raise a 10 metre long and 1.25 metre high earthen berm inside Lebanese territory in front of the aforementioned breaches.

On 12 December 2007, at 1230 hours, approximately 150 Israeli cows from the occupied Shab`a farmlands crossed approximately 100 metres over the line of withdrawal. They departed at 1345 hours.

United Nations S/2007/748

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2007

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular resolutions 1734 (2006), 1688 (2006) and 1620 (2005),

Commending the valuable contribution that the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) has made to the recovery of Sierra Leone from conflict and to the country's peace, security and development,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December and the recommendation that the mandate of UNIOSIL is extended for a further nine months until 30 September 2008 with a view to providing continued peacebuilding assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and preparing for the local elections in June 2008,

Noting the letter of 22 October 2007 from the President of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General requesting the extension of the mandate of UNIOSIL,

Welcoming the holding of peaceful and democratic parliamentary and presidential elections in August and September 2007, and stressing that the wide acceptance of the local elections in June 2008 will be another important milestone in consolidating a sustainable peace in Sierra Leone,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued support of the United Nations system and the international community for the long-term peace, security and development of Sierra Leone, particularly through strengthening the capacity of the Government of Sierra Leone,

Welcoming the adoption on 12 December 2007 of the Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework highlighting inter alia five priority areas in the peace consolidation process to be addressed by the Government of Sierra Leone with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the United Nations system and bilateral and multinational partners.

Welcoming the progress made in reforming the security sector in Sierra Leone and, in particular, the developing professionalism of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces and police, and *urging* further strengthening and rationalizing of the security architecture so that the police and Armed Forces are sustainable in the long term and able to carry out their tasks effectively,

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Reiterating its appreciation for the work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and its vital contribution to reconciliation and the rule of law in Sierra Leone and the subregion, *reiterating* its expectation that the Court will finish its work expeditiously, and *calling upon* Member States to contribute generously to the Court,

Welcoming the role played by ECOWAS and *encouraging* the Member States of the Mano River Union and other organizations to continue their efforts aimed at building regional and subregional peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNIOSIL, as outlined in resolution 1620 (2005), until 30 September 2008;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 31 January 2008, and for the Council's consideration, a completion strategy for UNIOSIL including:

- at least a 20 per cent reduction in staff numbers by 31 March 2008;
- a continued mission at 80 per cent of the current strength until 30 June 2008; and
- the termination of UNIOSIL's mandate by 30 September 2008;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of UNIOSIL focusing, in particular, on providing assistance to the local elections scheduled for 21 June 2008, and to national commissions and institutions for the promotion of good governance and human rights, and actively supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund; and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to ensure there is adequate capacity, expertise and resources within UNIOSIL;

4. *Expresses its intention* that, on the expiration of its mandate, UNIOSIL should be replaced by a United Nations integrated political office to focus on carrying forward the peacebuilding process, mobilizing international donor support, supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and Fund, and completing any residual tasks left over from UNIOSIL's mandate, in particular promoting national reconciliation and supporting the constitutional reform process; and *requests* the Secretary-General to submit specific proposals on the mandate, structure and strength of the successor office in his next report to the Council in April 2008;

5. *Calls upon* all parties in Sierra Leone to ensure that the 2008 local elections are peaceful, transparent, free and fair; further calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone to provide the necessary support for the electoral institutions; and *urges* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to provide technical and material support;

6. *Emphasizes* that the Government of Sierra Leone bears the primary responsibility for peacebuilding, security and long-term development in the country, and *encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue its close engagement with the Peacebuilding Commission, including through the regular monitoring of progress in the implementation of the Sierra Leone Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework, and international donors to continue to provide support to the Government;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone, UNIOSIL and all other stakeholders in the country to increase their efforts to promote good governance,

including through continued measures to combat corruption, improve accountability, promote the development of the private sector to generate wealth and employment opportunities, strengthen the judiciary and promote human rights;

8. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *decides* to exempt from the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 1132 (1997) the travel of any witnesses whose presence at trial before the Special Court for Sierra Leone is required;

9. *Emphasizes* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolution 1325 (2000), *underlines* that a gender perspective should be taken into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of UNIOSIL, *encourages* UNIOSIL to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this area, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure there is adequate capacity, expertise and resources within UNIOSIL to carry out this work and, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNIOSIL and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from gender-based violence;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by UNIOSIL to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct;

11. *Requests* that the Secretary-General keep the Council regularly informed of progress made in the implementation of the mandate of UNIOSIL and this resolution;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2007/748*

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 December 2007

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular resolutions 1734 (2006), 1688 (2006) and 1620 (2005),

Commending the valuable contribution that the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) has made to the recovery of Sierra Leone from conflict and to the country's peace, security and development,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December and the recommendation that the mandate of UNIOSIL is extended for a further nine months until 30 September 2008 with a view to providing continued peacebuilding assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and preparing for the local elections in June 2008,

Noting the letter of 22 October 2007 from the President of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General requesting the extension of the mandate of UNIOSIL,

Welcoming the holding of peaceful and democratic parliamentary and presidential elections in August and September 2007, and stressing that the wide acceptance of the local elections in June 2008 will be another important milestone in consolidating a sustainable peace in Sierra Leone,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued support of the United Nations system and the international community for the long-term peace, security and development of Sierra Leone, particularly through strengthening the capacity of the Government of Sierra Leone,

Welcoming the adoption on 12 December 2007 of the Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework highlighting inter alia five priority areas in the peace consolidation process to be addressed by the Government of Sierra Leone with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the United Nations system and bilateral and multinational partners,

Welcoming the progress made in reforming the security sector in Sierra Leone and, in particular, the developing professionalism of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces and police, and *urging* further strengthening and rationalizing of the security

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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architecture so that the police and Armed Forces are sustainable in the long term and able to carry out their tasks effectively,

Reiterating its appreciation for the work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and its vital contribution to reconciliation and the rule of law in Sierra Leone and the subregion, *reiterating* its expectation that the Court will finish its work expeditiously, and *calling upon* Member States to contribute generously to the Court,

Welcoming the role played by ECOWAS and *encouraging* the Member States of the Mano River Union and other organizations to continue their efforts aimed at building regional and subregional peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNIOSIL, as outlined in resolution 1620 (2005), until 30 September 2008;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 31 January 2008, and for the Council's consideration, a completion strategy for UNIOSIL including:

– at least a 20 per cent reduction in staff numbers by 31 March 2008;

– a continued mission at 80 per cent of the current strength until 30 June 2008; and

– the termination of UNIOSIL's mandate by 30 September 2008;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of UNIOSIL focusing, in particular, on providing assistance to the local elections scheduled for 21 June 2008, and to national commissions and institutions for the promotion of good governance and human rights, and actively supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund; and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to ensure there is adequate capacity, expertise and resources within UNIOSIL;

4. *Expresses its intention* that, on the expiration of its mandate, UNIOSIL should be replaced by a United Nations integrated political office to focus on carrying forward the peacebuilding process, mobilizing international donor support, supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and Fund, and completing any residual tasks left over from UNIOSIL's mandate, in particular promoting national reconciliation and supporting the constitutional reform process; and *requests* the Secretary-General to submit specific proposals on the mandate, structure and strength of the successor office in his next report to the Council in April 2008;

5. *Calls upon* all parties in Sierra Leone to ensure that the 2008 local elections are peaceful, transparent, free and fair; further calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone to provide the necessary support for the electoral institutions; and *urges* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to provide technical and material support;

6. *Emphasizes* that the Government of Sierra Leone bears the primary responsibility for peacebuilding, security and long-term development in the country, and *encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue its close engagement with the Peacebuilding Commission, including through the regular monitoring of progress in the implementation of the Sierra Leone Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework, and international donors to continue to provide support to the Government;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone, UNIOSIL and all other stakeholders in the country to increase their efforts to promote good governance, including through continued measures to combat corruption, improve accountability, promote the development of the private sector to generate wealth and employment opportunities, strengthen the judiciary and promote human rights;

8. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *decides* to exempt from the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998) the travel of any witnesses whose presence at trial before the Special Court for Sierra Leone is required;

9. *Emphasizes* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolution 1325 (2000), *underlines* that a gender perspective should be taken into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of UNIOSIL, *encourages* UNIOSIL to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this area, and ***requests*** the Secretary-General to ensure there is adequate capacity, expertise and resources within UNIOSIL to carry out this work and, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNIOSIL and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from gender-based violence;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by UNIOSIL to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct;

11. *Requests* that the Secretary-General keep the Council regularly informed of progress made in the implementation of the mandate of UNIOSIL and this resolution;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2007/749

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2007

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. The members of the Security Council reaffirm their commitment to enhancing the efficiency and transparency of the Council's work, including interaction and dialogue with other relevant United Nations bodies and other States Members of the United Nations, and to implementing all previously agreed measures, in particular those contained in the note by the President of the Security Council of 19 July 2006 (S/2006/507). The members of the Security Council are committed to implementing the additional measures contained in the present note. These measures will serve as a guide for the work of the Council.

I. Informal consultations

2. The members of the Security Council encourage the Secretariat to exercise restraint as far as participation of its members in informal consultations is concerned. As a general rule, an appropriate number of representatives of the relevant branches of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs take part in informal consultations, often when accompanying senior members of the Secretariat providing briefings to the Council. The same applies to representatives of any another department in the event that a briefing is provided by its senior representative. Designated representatives of other departments of the Secretariat and United Nations agencies, usually not more than one person per department or agency, should participate in informal consultations only when appropriate, that is, when the issue at hand has direct implications for the work of that department or agency or when inputs from that department or agency could be useful for the Council's deliberations. A designated representative of the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General may participate in informal consultations at any time, unless the Council decides otherwise. The members of the Council encourage the Director of the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs or his/her representative to seek guidance from the President of the Security Council on a case-by-case basis as and if necessary.

3. The members of the Security Council will ensure that their participation in informal consultations is adequate.

4. As a general rule, the purpose of initial remarks or ad hoc briefings delivered by members of the Secretariat is to supplement and update written reports of the Secretary-General or to provide members of the Council with more specific on-the-ground information on the most recent developments, which may not be covered in

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the written report. The members of the Security Council encourage members of the Secretariat to focus on key issues and to provide the latest information, as necessary, without repeating the content of written reports already available to members of the Council.

II. Matters of which the Council is seized

5. Consistent with paragraph 49 of the note by the President of the Security Council of 19 July 2006 (document S/2006/507), the first summary statement issued during the month of April of each calendar year should confirm those items identified as subject to deletion that have been retained for one year at the request of one or more Member States and should also confirm those items which, absent such a request, have been deleted from the list.

6. Beginning in January 2008, the references given for each item listed in the summary statement should be the date of first consideration of the item in a formal meeting of the Security Council and the date of the most recent consideration of the item in a formal meeting of the Council.

7. The first summary statement of each month should contain a full, updated list of items of which the Security Council is seized. For intervening weeks, a weekly addendum to the summary statement should be issued listing only those items on which further action has been taken by the Council during the previous week or indicating that there has been no change during that period.

III. Annual report to the General Assembly

8. A draft introduction to the report should continue to be prepared under the leadership and responsibility of the President of the Council for the month of July of each calendar year. While drafting the introduction to the report, the President for the month of July may, when necessary, seek advice from other members of the Council.

9. The introduction to the report should contain concise information about the nature of all decisions taken by the Council during the covered period, in particular all resolutions and presidential statements.

10. The members of the Security Council acknowledge that the work of the Security Council subsidiary bodies is an inseparable part of the Council's work. The report should, therefore, contain concise information about the work of all subsidiary bodies of the Security Council.

11. The Secretariat should include in part II of the annual report a notice of all draft resolutions considered by the Council at its meetings but not adopted.

12. The report should be issued so as to allow Member States adequate time to study it before the scheduled debate in the General Assembly.

13. If appropriate, the President of the Security Council will continue the practice of not scheduling meetings or informal consultations of the Council on the first day of the debate on the report in the General Assembly.

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Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 18 December 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I regret to inform you that Israel, the occupying Power, is escalating its military campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The recent attacks launched by Israel have caused more death and destruction in the Gaza Strip, and constitute not only flagrantly illegal acts by the occupying Power, but also acts of provocation and incitement that will only feed the cycle of violence and seriously undermine peace efforts.

Over the past 24 hours, the Israeli occupying forces have launched numerous, targeted air strikes against areas in both the northern and southern Gaza Strip, committing the extrajudicial execution of at least 13 Palestinians. In one military assault carried out in the northern Gaza Strip in the Jabalya refugee camp, the Israeli occupying forces killed four Palestinian men as they departed a mosque after morning prayers. Seven other Palestinians were killed in two separate missile strikes that targeted cars in the heavily populated civilian neighbourhoods of Al-Nasr and Tel Al-Hawa in Gaza City. Another attack launched was by the occupying forces in the southern Gaza Strip in the Rafah area, killing two more Palestinian men. In addition to the killings, the lethal and destructive assaults carried out by the occupying Power have terrorized the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, compounding the daily misery they have been forced to endure under the ongoing crippling siege and humanitarian crisis, which seem to be without end.

Israel's Minister of Defense has boasted about these military attacks and has congratulated the army for its "success" in carrying out these vicious and illegal extrajudicial executions, in what must be viewed as further incitement and provocation. Israel's ratcheting up of the language of war and its actual intensification of the military campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory are aggravating the situation on the ground, threatening to further destabilize and worsen the situation. Moreover, at this critical juncture, such unlawful, barbaric acts send the wrong message, completely contradictory to the positive, conciliatory

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message sent to the Palestinian people by the Annapolis Conference and the Paris Donor's Conference and completely the opposite of the confidence-building measures needed. It is a message that plays into the hands of extremists who seek to constantly shed doubt on the peace process and is a message that serves to ignite the cycle of violence with full force. Indeed, such acts threaten to undercut the forward momentum that has been recently generated by international efforts and a resumption of final status negotiations between the two sides after many long years of downward spiral and loss, and threaten to sabotage the fragile peace process as a whole.

At the same time, Israel, the occupying Power, instead of pursuing confidence-building measures on the ground, continues to pursue its illegitimate colonization campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around Occupied East Jerusalem, constructing and expanding settlements. In this regard, settlement construction continues in the Jabal Abu Ghneim area of East Jerusalem, in complete violation of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions calling for the immediate cessation of settlement construction, in grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions, in total disrespect of the 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice and in blatant defiance of Israel's obligations under the road map. Moreover, it has been reported that the occupying Power has called for the continuation of excavation near the Al-Magharba Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem near Al-Haram Al-Sharif, despite the highly controversial nature of and the widespread protests in the past to such illegal measures that aim to change the status and character of East Jerusalem.

Such ongoing actions severely undermine peace momentum and efforts and reveal Israel's true intentions, regardless of its peace rhetoric, to continue pursuit of its illegal colonial and expansionist aims, seeking to de facto annex as much Palestinian land as possible. These actions by Israel, if not ceased, will disrupt the peace process once again, as they did in the past, including when the establishment of the illegal settlement of "Har Homa" in Jabal Abu Ghneim began in 1997, which, it will be recalled, compelled the General Assembly — following the failure of the Security Council to address the issue — to convene its tenth emergency special session to address this grave breach of international law by the occupying Power in Occupied East Jerusalem and other grave breaches committed by it in the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

It is accordingly urgent that the international community undertake the necessary measures to bring an end to these violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and to protect and salvage the nascent peace process for the ultimate promotion of peace and security in our region. The international community has clear responsibilities in this regard to respect and to ensure respect of international law, which it must uphold in all circumstances.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 302 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 11 December 2007 (A/ES-10/406-S/2007/728), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian

people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my deep regret to inform you that at least 17 more Palestinian civilians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,817. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Annex to the identical letters dated 18 December 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (From Wednesday, 12 December, to Tuesday, 18 December 2007)

Wednesday, 12 December 2007

1. Sameh Al-Aa'idi

Thursday, 13 December 2007

2. Suleiman Yaseen
3. Khalil Al-Masar'aah
4. Sami Fadl Tafesh

Monday, 17 December 2007

5. Majed Youssef Al-Harazeen
6. Kareem Marwan Al-Dahdouh
7. Ayman Al-Aileh
8. Ammar Abu Al-Sa'eed
9. Jihad Mostafa Daher
10. Na'el Tafesh
11. Ahmad Marwan Al-Dahdouh

Tuesday, 18 December 2007

12. Mohammad Khaled Al-Shareerf
13. Hani Barhoum
14. Mohammad Al-Taramsi
15. Sameer Bakr
16. Usama Yaseen
17. Hosam Abu Habl

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,817.